

European Intelligence.

England.

LONDON, September 11.
Date of the events which have occurred in Egypt from the treaty of L'Arioch.

1. Treaty concluded at L'Arioch, on the 25th of January, and ratified by the general in chief, on the 20th of the same month at the camp at Salachich.

2. Conference of Schible Hellein, near Matharich. They continued from the 12th of March to the 17th of the same month.

3. The letter of lord Keith printed & announced to the army on the 17th of March, with the proclamation of the general in chief in Kleber.

4. The rupture officially notified to the Vizier on the 18th of March.

5. The battle of Matharich, or Heliopolis, gained on the 17th of March over the army of the Grand Vizier 62,000 strong—20 pieces of cannon taken.

6. The aide-de-camp Beaudot sent on a parley during the action, was maltreated and detained a prisoner, contrary to the rights of nations.

7. Insurrection of Cairo on the 19th of March, 6 hours after the departure of the army. It was fomented by some Ofmanis who had introduced themselves into Cairo after the convention of L'Arioch.

8. Arrival of Naiss Pacha in this city on the 20th of March. He had escaped from the defeated army, & making a great detour, entered Cairo by the gate Bel-el-Nas, called the gate of Victories.

9. Arrival of the French army at Balbeys on the 20th of March, the enemy constantly pursued, kept flying before it.

10. Surrender of the fort of Balbeys on the 22d March, 500 Turks prisoners of war—8 pieces of cannon.

11. The affair of Goreid on the 23d of March.

12. Arrival of the army at Salachich on the 24th of March. Taking of 12 pieces of cannon belonging to the Grand Vizier's camp, and an immense quantity of baggage abandoned by the enemy in his precipitate retreat across the desert which he flew with dead bodies.—The number of men that perished from Salachich to Gaza is estimated at 18,000. Departure of the General in chief, Kleber, on the same day for Cairo.

13. His arrival at Cairo on the 27th of March.

14. First capitulation of Cairo agreed to on the 4th of April. The Turks refuse to leave the place, and continue to fight.

15. Arrival of Osman Bey L'Oscar & an officer of Naiss Pacha, on the 20th of April, on a parley. A mine dug by the French blew up a large house, in which there were between 4 and 500 Ofmanis.

16. Definitive capitulation for the evacuation of Cairo by the Turks agreed to on the 21st of April.

17. On the 21st of April adjutant general Rene, and citizen Tiold, officers of the staff, sent hostages for the evacuation of the capitulation, and exchange in the square of Etetek against Osman Bey L'Oscar and the Kaya of Naiss Pacha. The Turks and the Ofmanis insult them in the city, and they are obliged to take refuge in a mosque, where Eley Bey who was entrusted to guard them, defended them against the attempts of the furious multitude.

18. Departure of the Turks to the number of 6000, on the 24th of April.

19. Assassination of Gen. Kleber on the 14th of June.

20. Execution of the assassin and his accomplices on the 17th of June.

Peace was concluded with Murad Bey during the siege of Cairo. The provinces of Girge and Asuan were ceded to him. He enjoys them under the title of prince governor for the French republic. It should be remarked, that during the battle of Heliopolis, Murad Bey kept constant on a height, near the field of battle. He had said that he would make no movement, and he kept his word.

The tails of several Pachas have been taken at Matharich, Belbeys, and Salachich.

After the battle of Heliopolis the troops marched to retake Damietta; which had been given up to the Turks in consequence of the convention. Twelve hundred Ofmanis were killed there. The remainder fled by Lake Menzale & the deserts.

September 10.

The Paris Journals represent the preparations of Spain against Portugal as imminent. The Spanish army they say, is on the point of marching; it consists of 75,000 infantry, and 8000 cavalry. The General in chief is M. d'Uratia. They assert that he will be able to com-

mence hostilities by the middle of October, and the court of Lisbon has nothing to oppose to such a formidable army; it is boasted that the expedition will not last more than a month, unless the Portuguese government should prevent the fate that awaits it, by concluding a speedy peace with the French Republic.

The Peterburgh Gazette, of the 18th ult. announces that a Russian fleet of 25 sail of the line, is now fitting out to cruise in the Baltic.

An overland dispatch was received from Bombay on Wednesday last. We learn that accounts have been received from the upper part of the Red Sea, which state that the French have placed Suez in a tolerable tenable situation; and that they have strengthened it, particularly towards the sea face.

October 9.

The news of the death of General Menou, in Egypt, (lays a letter from Constantinople, of the 25th of August) is not confirmed. Accounts arrived direct from the camp at Jaffa, make no mention of it. They announce the continuation of the preparations for resuming operations against Egypt.—The Captain Pacha is again cruising before Alexandria—a reinforcement of 20,000 Albanians, part of which has already arrived at Joppa, will increase the Turkish army to 50,000 men. The Asiatic cavalry already amounts to 20,000 men, exclusive of the reinforcements brought by the son of d'Alman-Pacha. The Captain Pacha who on leaving Joppa failed to Cyprus accompanied by Sir Sidney Smith, to obtain a supply of provisions, has returned to that station before Alexandria, where it is to wait the arrival of the light vessel which assist in making diversions along the coast. Hafan Bey, the commander of Rhodes, who served with the Admiral, having had his leg fractured by an accident, had been obliged to return to the island.

The Grand Seignior went in state on the 11th of August to Levend Teick half way to the Bosphorus, to be present at different military evolutions, which the new levies, who had been intruded in the European tactics, and quartered in that place, executed before him. His highness appeared satisfied with the precision of their manœuvres, and particularly those of the artillery, in the sham attack and defence of a redoubt, which was at length carried by assault. The two divisions red and blue of the Ottoman, formed about 3000 men to whom the Grand Seignior caused to be intrusted sixteen purées in testimony of his satisfaction.

Ghezzar Pacha is still fortified in Acre, from which he does not stir. He had added to his preparations of defence when the Captain Pacha appeared on the coasts of Palestine, and touched at Jaffa.

October 4.

The French Minister Alquier and gen. Berthier appear to have overcome the repugnance of the Court of Madrid to a French expedition against Portugal.

It would seem that our government is not without its fears with respect to the present situation of our ally; for the count De La Roherre, a General Officer of artillery in the British service, received orders to set out for Portugal yesterday, and to cause a vessel to be ready ready for him should he find the packet failed. The occasion of this sudden order is said to be that information has been received that two columns of French troops have already passed thro' the frontiers of Spain, and that they are preceded by twenty-four staff officers, who are going to Madrid to join Gen. Berthier.

A Spanish army of 70,000 infantry and 3000 cavalry is said to be already on its march for Portugal. Some accounts say there are many French officers in it. It is expected operations against Portugal will commence by the middle of October.

The following is said to be the station of the Breit fleet.—It is divided into two squadrons, or lines; one without the harbour, composed of 8 three deckers, and four ships of 90 guns. The second consists of seventeen ships of 74 each. Both squadrons have springs to their cables. In the Bay of Biscay, there are eleven 74's and one ship of 80, with springs on their cables, to anchor either lines, and each ship has 420 troops ready to be disembarked, to reinforce the camp of Querelle which consists of 3000 men. The lines at Querelle, are 650 toises in length, and are defended by 72 pieces of artillery of large calibre. The intrenchments are remarkably strong.

The Grand Vizier's army is said to be again reinforced to 60,000 men, and that he is ready to advance against Cairo.

Two large Russian armies, it is officially announced in the Peterburgh Gazette,

amounting together to 120,000 men were collecting on the Russian frontier of Volhynia and Lithuania; and the operation of Prussia is also expected. A few days will shew us how far the assistance of those powers will be necessary.

A Russian fleet of twenty-five sail of the line, and proportionate number of frigates and cutters, is fitting out at Peterburgh to cruise in the Baltic.

Very active naval preparations are also making in Sweden; and lord Whitworth has failed from Copenhagen, in the Vodder loop of war, for Stockholm, in order, no doubt, in the first instance, to come to an explanation with that court upon the subject. Some accounts add, that his lordship again returned to Copenhagen on the 12th inst.

American Intelligence.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, November 20.
FROM CURRACOA.

On Sunday arrived from New-York, the schooner Virago, in 20 days from Curraoco.

We are informed, that during the time the French were there, the Dutch Government sent out to an English frigate cruising on that station, called the Narrows, to request assistance. The Captain of which sent down to Jamaica to know what was to be done, and request further aid: in the mean time two American sloops of war arrived, and on their appearance in the harbor, and giving assistance to the Dutch, the French retired to the north side of the island, and embarked for Gaudaloupe; the English frigate then returned, and insisted on taking possession of the fort, as the governor had sent for their assistance, and 20 marines from the frigate actually took possession of Curraoco, the governor having entered into capitulation with the English to that effect. Soon after several frigates arrived from Jamaica, and having taken full possession of the town, forts, &c. ordered all the American vessels to be sent down to Jamaica for adjudication; and notwithstanding the treaty they made with the governor to respect all Dutch property, they immediately put the broad arrow on all the stores which contained cocoa, indigo and cotton, alledging as it was Spanish produce, it must be confined to them from the main, and was therefore Spanish property—the proof of which would be decided by adjudication in the court at Jamaica.

Mr. Philips, the American consul at Curraoco, during the troubles, obtained permission from the captain of an English frigate, to send on board for safety, about 16,000 dollars, when the battle was over, he applied for his money, and was told the court at Jamaica would decide who owned the property.

Maryland.

BALTIMORE, November 19.

Accounts from St. Mary's inform, that Bowles and his adherents, consisting only of 16 renegado white and black men, were lately driven from their encampments above Coleraine, and obliged to swim across the river, by a party of militia from the neighborhood. One negro, who was in the camp, was made prisoner.

North Carolina.

RALEIGH, November 18.

The following gentlemen are chosen Electors of President and Vice-President for the State of North-Carolina, viz., Edenton District, John Hamilton, Newbern do., Bryan Whithfield, Northampton, Thomas Wynns, Gideon Alton, Raleigh, Joseph Taylor, Hillsborough, Absalom Tatton, Rockingham, Joseph Winston, Morgan, William Tate, Edgecombe, Nathan Mayo, Wilmington, Thomas Brown, Fayetteville, William Marvin, Salisbury, Spruce Macay. The eight first named were supported by the friends of Mr. Jefferson and the four last by those of Mr. Adams.

Virginia.

NORFOLK, November 11.

Extract of a letter from New-Providence to a gentleman in this Borough, dated October 28th.

"Before this can reach you, you will have heard that the British cruisers have orders to capture all neutrals with cargoes, or any part of their cargoes, the production of a country the enemy of Great Britain, unless bound home where they

belong, or to Great Britain or Ireland. This, I am afraid, will cause great uneasiness in the United States. There are several vessels sent in lately, merely and cause part of their cargoes were sugar or coffee, bound to Spain.

Lexington, December 15.

On Thursday last, in the senate of this state, the bill from the house of representatives, establishing Circuit Courts, was rejected—the speaker giving the casting vote.

The bill generally called the Lawyers' Bill, and the bill tolerating Divorces, have also been rejected.

WASHINGTON CITY,

SATURDAY, NOV. 22.

This day at 12 o'clock, the president of the United States met both houses of congress in the senate chamber, and delivered the following SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

Immediately after the adjournment of Congress, at their last session in Philadelphia, I gave directions, in compliance with the laws for the removal of the public offices, records and property. These directions have been executed and the public officers have since resided, and conducted the ordinary business of the government in this place.

I congratulate the people of the United States on the assembling of congress at the permanent seat of their government, and I congratulate you, gentlemen, on the prospect of a residence not to be changed. Although there is cause to apprehend that accommodations are not now so complete as might be wished, yet there is great reason to believe, that the inconvenience will cease with the present session.

It would be unbecoming the representatives of this nation, to assemble for the first time in this solemn temple, without looking up to the supreme ruler of the universe, and imploring his blessing. May this territory be the residence of virtue and happiness. In this city may that piety and virtue, that wisdom and magnanimity, that confidence and self-government, which adorned the character, whose name it bears, be forever held in veneration. Here and throughout our country may simple manners, pure morals and true religion flourish forever.

It is with you, gentlemen, to consider whether the local powers over the district of Columbia, vested by the constitution in the congress of the United States, shall be immediately exercised. If in your opinion this important truth ought now to be executed, you cannot fail, while performing it, to take into view the future probable situation of the territory, for the happiness of which you are about to provide. You will consider it as the capital of a great nation, advancing with unexampled rapidity in arts, in commerce, in wealth, and in population, and possessing within itself those energies and resources, which, if not thrown away or lamentably misdirected, secure to it a long course of prosperity and self-government.

In compliance with a law of the last session of congress, the officers and soldiers of the temporary army have been discharged. It affords real pleasure to recollect the honorable testimony they gave of the patriotic motives, which brought them into the service of their country, by the readiness and regularity with which they returned to the station of private citizens.

It is in every point of view of such primary importance, to carry the laws into prompt and faithful execution, and to render that part of the administration of justice, which the constitution and laws devolve on the Federal courts, as convenient to the people, as may consist with their present circumstances; that I cannot omit once more to recommend to your serious consideration the judiciary system of the United States. No subject is more interesting than this to the public happiness, and to none can those improvements, which may have been suggested by experience, be more beneficially applied.

A treaty of amity and commerce with the king of Prussia has been concluded

and ratified. The ratifications have been exchanged, and I have directed the treaty to be promulgated by proclamation.

The difficulties, which suspended the execution of the 6th article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation with Great Britain, have not yet been removed. The negotiation on this subject is still pending. As it must be for the interest and honor of both nations to adjust this difference with good faith, I indulge confidently the expectation, that the sincere endeavors of the government of the United States to bring it to an amicable termination, will not be disappointed.

The envoys extraordinary, and ministers plenipotentiary from the United States to France were received by the first consul with the respect due to their character, and three persons with equal powers were appointed to treat with them. Although at the date of the last official intelligence, the negotiation had not terminated, yet it is to be hoped that our efforts to effect an accommodation will at length meet with a success proportioned to the sincerity with which they have been so often repeated.

While our best endeavours for the preservation of harmony with all nations, will continue to be used, the experience of the world, our own experience admonish us of the insecurity of trusting too confidently to their succs. We can not without committing a dangerous imprudence, abandon those measures of self protection which are adapted to our situation, and to which, notwithstanding our pacific policy, the violence and injustice of others may again compel us to resort. While our vast extent of sea coasts, the commercial and agricultural habits of our people, the great capital they will continue to trust on the ocean, suggest the system of defence, which will be most beneficial to ourselves, our distance from Europe and our resources of maritime strength will enable us to employ it with effect. Seasonable and systematic arrangements, to far as our resources will justify, for a Navy adapted to defensive war, and which may, in case of necessity, be quickly brought into use, seem to be as much recommended by a wise and true economy, as by a just regard for our future tranquility, for the safety of our shores, and for the protection of our property committed to the ocean.

The present navy of the United States called suddenly into existence, by a great national exigency, has raised us in our own esteem, and by the protection afforded to our commerce, has effected, to the extent of our expectations, the objects for which it was created.

In connection with a navy, ought to be contemplated the fortification of some of our principal seaports and harbours. A variety of considerations which will readily suggest themselves, urge an attention to this measure of precaution. To give security to our principal ports, considerable sums have already been expended; but the works remain incomplete. It is for Congress to determine whether additional appropriations shall be made, in order to render competent to the intended purposes the fortifications which have been commenced.

The manufacture of arms within the United States still invites the attention of the national legislature. At a considerable expense to the public, this manufactory has been brought to such a state of maturity, as, with continued encouragement, will supersede the necessity of future importations from foreign countries.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I shall direct the estimates of the appropriations necessary for the ensuing year, together with an account of the public revenue and expenditures, to a late period, to be laid before you. I observe with much satisfaction, that the product of the revenue, during the present year, has been more considerable, than during any former equal period. This result affords conclusive evidence of the great resources of this country, and of the wisdom and efficiency of the measures which have been adopted by Congress, for the protection of commerce, and preservation of public credit.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

As one of the grand community of nations, our attention is irresistibly drawn to the important scenes which surround us. If they have exhibited an uncommon portion of calamity, it is the province of humanity to deplore, and of wisdom to avoid the causes which may have produced it. If, turning our eyes homeward, we find reason to rejoice at the prospect which presents itself; if we perceive the interior of our country prosperous, fr and happy; if all enjoy in safety, un-

der protection of laws emanating only from the general will, the fruits of their own labor, we ought to fortify and cling to those institutions which have been the source of such real felicity, and resist with unabating perseverance, the progress of those dangerous innovations, which may diminish their influence.

To your patriotism, gentlemen, has been confided the honorable duty of guarding the public interests, and while the past is to your country a sure pledge that it will be faithfully discharged, permit me to assure you, that your labors to promote the general happiness, will receive from me the most zealous co-operation.

JOHN ADAMS.

Answer of the House of Representatives.

To JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

Sir,

The house of representatives have received with great respect, the communication which you have been pleased to make to the two houses of congress, at the commencement of the present session. The final establishment of the seat of the national government, which has now taken place, within the District of Columbia, is an event of no small importance in the political transactions of our country; and we cordially unite our wishes with yours, that this territory may be the residence of happiness and virtue.

Nor can we, on this occasion, omit to express a hope, that the spirit which animated the great founder of this city, may descend to future generations, and that the wisdom, magnanimity andreadiness, which marked the events of his public life, may be initiated in all succeeding ages.

A consideration of those powers which have been vested in congress, over the District of Columbia, will not escape our attention; nor shall we forget that in exercising these powers, a regard must be had to those events which will necessarily attend the capitol of America.

The cheerfulness and regularity with which the officers and soldiers of the temporary army have returned to the condition of private citizens, is a testimony clear and conclusive, of the purity of those motives which induced them to engage in the public service; and will remain a proof, on all future occasions, that an army of soldiers, drawn from the citizens of our country, deserve our confidence and respect.

No subject can be more important than that of the judiciary, which you have again recommended to our consideration, and it shall receive our early and deliberate attention.

The constitution of the United States having confided the management of our foreign negotiations to the control of the executive power, we cheerfully submit to its decisions on this important subject. And in respect to the negotiations now pending with France, we sincerely hope that the final result may prove as fortunate to our country, as the most ardent mind can wish.

So long as a predatory war is carried on against our commerce, we should sacrifice the interests, and disappoint the expectations of our constituents, should we for a moment, relax that system of maritime defence, which has resulted in such beneficial effects. At this period it is confidently believed, that few persons can be found within the United States, who do not admit, that a navy, well organized, must constitute the natural and efficient defence of this country, against all foreign hostility.

The progress which has been made in the manufacture of arms, leaves no doubt that the public patronage has already placed this country beyond all necessary dependence on foreign markets, for an article so indispensable for defence; and gives us assurances, that under the encouragement which government will continue to extend to this important object, we shall soon rival foreign countries, not only in the number, but in the quality of arms compleated from our own manufac-

tories.

Few events could have been more pleasing to our constituents, than that great and rapid increase of revenue which has arisen from permanent taxes. Whilst this event explains the great and increasing resources of our country, it carries along with it a proof which cannot be refuted, that those measures of maritime defence, which were calculated to meet our enemy upon the ocean, and which have produced such extensive protection to our commerce, were founded in wisdom and policy. The mind must, in our opinion, be infensible to the plainest truth, when it cannot discern the elevation

of our country. That national spirit, which alone could vindicate our common rights, has been roused, and those latent energies, which had not been fully known, were unfolded and brought into view, and our fellow citizens were prepared to meet every event which national honor, or national security could render necessary. Nor have its effects been much less important in other respects. Whilst many of the nations of the earth have been impoverished and depopulated, by internal commotions and national contests, our internal peace has not been materially impaired—our commerce has extended, under the protection of our infant navy, to every part of the globe—wealth has flowed without intermission, into our seaports, and the labors of the husbandman have been rewarded by a ready market for the productions of the soil.

Be assured sir, that the various and important subjects recommended to our consideration, shall receive our early and deliberate attention, and confident of your co-operation, in every measure which may be calculated to promote the general interest, we shall endeavor on our part, to testify by our industry and dispatch, the zeal and sincerity with which we regard the public good.

The yeas and nays being demanded by one fifth of the members present, were, yeas, 36—nays 32.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE the satisfaction of informing their customers and others, that in consequence of an arrangement made by JOHN JORDAN Jun. they will be enabled to purchase the following articles of produce this season, viz.

HEMP, WHEAT, FLOUR,
AND TOBACCO.

For which they will give such prices as their present engagements and prospect will justify, which they hope will be found as liberal as any.

But as they have undertaken this business, with profects indeed, too trifling even to compensate them for their services, they hope at least, to meet with better encouragement than what has heretofore been allotted by the Planters and Farmers of this state, to those who exported their Produce, and that a proper distinction will be made in favor of them, who, at all times have exerted themselves to embrace every opportunity of serving the Planters, &c.

It is with the utmost reluctance they take notice of an incontrovertible truth, that so far from meeting the encouragement due their exertions, they have hitherto had the mortification to find that a preference was at all times given (unless when payment was made in produce) to others, who fold for cash only—in consequence of which, they had determined to pursue the same system of Commerce that is now so loudly complained of by the Citizens at large, so long at least, until their competitors should either be obliged to undergo the same risk and trouble, or the Farmer and Planter take a more extensive view of their real interest—but being anxious to avoid their proportion of general censure, and to make their occupation as useful as possible, they have once more receded from their resolution, determined to purchase the productions of the soil, and trust to the liberality of the Farmer and Planter, to obviate those complaints in future.

The conditions on which they intend to take produce, are, the Cash Prices of the several articles.—In return, they will continue to sell their goods at their usual low prices, for Cash or Produce. Those who may have more Produce than would be convenient for them to take in Goods, shall receive Cash, by allowing a reasonable credit, but no payments will be made either in Goods or Cash, until the delivery of the articles, and it is further expected that none will solicit an advance, as it is impossible for them (in consequence of the numerous disappointments heretofore experienced) either to discriminate, or to deviate from this rule.

JOHN A SEITZ,
JOHN JORDAN Jun. & Co.

N. B. By the above arrangements there can be no cause for suspecting us of feeling higher, and consequently we flatter ourselves with a continuance of the custom of those who shall wish to purchase for Cash.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all whom it may concern, THAT I gave my bond to Chesley Woodward, for upwards of sixty pounds, one half of which I have paid and the other half before this time, and therefore I now warn all persons from taking an assignment of said bond, as I am determined not to pay it until he makes me a good title to the land for which the bond was given.

David Scott.
December 10th, 1800.

SOME TIME IN OCTOBER LAST,

A MAN by the name of Grover or Pinkerton, a tinker, left CLOTHES which I was to bring to Kentucky.—Now this is to inform Mr. Pinkerton that his Clothes may be had by applying to me in Mercer County, about five miles from Danville, near John Durban's blacksmith shop on Salt river.

Abraham Cuttiff.

December 8th, 1800.

NEGROES TO HIRE.

ON the first day of January 1801, will be hired to the highest bidder for one year, at the plantation of John Young, deceased, on Hickman, a man of

NEGROES,

CONSISTING OF
MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, & GIRLS,
belonging to the estate of said Young. Bond and security will be required, and they will not be hired to any person out of the Counties of Fayette and Jessamine.

John Glover.

December 8th, 1800.

War Department,

NOVEMBER 13, 1800.

THOSE Gentlemen who have applied for Military appointments in the service of the United States, are informed that their applications with all the recommendatory letters accompanying them were confirmed by fire in the War Office on Saturday evening last. Those who desire to be considered as candidates will file the property of their applications.

SAMUEL DEXTER,

Secretary at War.

The printers in the different states are requested to give this a place in their Gazettes.

NOTICE.

WE shall attend with the Commissioners appointed by the County Court of Fayette, on the seventh day of January next, on a military survey of 2000 Acres, surveyed for David Bell, July the 10th, 1775 a part of which lies in Jeffamine County and a part in Fayette, on South Elkhorn. We shall meet at the smith shop of John Bodley at eleven o'clock in the forenoon and from thence proceed to the Land to perpetuate the boundary, &c. of the said survey and to do such other things as are necessary and agreeable to an act of assembly entitled, "an act to reduce into one the several acts to ascertain the boundaries of and for procressing lands."

John & James Bell,
Heirs of David Bell.

December the 11th, 1800.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A few Tons of Good, Well Cleaned HEMP:

For which MERCHANTISE, NAILS,
or Good Dry SALT, at 12s. per bushel
will be given by

THOMAS HART.

Dec. 15, 1800.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS removed his Merchandise from this town—and intending to go to Philadelphia and Baltimore, the 1st of next month, requests all those indebted to him, to pay their respective balances. Any person having business to transact with the subscriber, will be pleased to call at his house, near the lower end of Main street.

William West.

Lexington, 8th Dec. 1800.

AN ELEGANT

Additional assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Just received by

John Jordan jun. & Co.

Lexington, 8th Dec. 1800.

A Favorable Opportunity

I again offered those indebted to JOHN JORDAN jun. to discharge their respective balances, as

Hemp, Flour, or

Wheat, Tobacco,

Will be taken in payment—This method is preferred to the disagreeable alternative of bringing suits, and will be a means of saving those that are delinquent, much expence. 'Tis therefore expected that they will avail themselves of this opportunity, nor longer postpone the payment of their just debts.

John Jordan jun.



FRESH MEDICINE.

Just arrived from Philadelphia, at our shop, near the Stray-Pen, Lexington, and to be sold for CASH, Fine Linen, or Flax-Seed.

ANDW. McCALLA & CO.

29th November.

